THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 52. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 26TH JULY, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British-barque *HERALD*, 307 Tons, (15 months old.) Apply on board to
LUKE LAWSON,
Master.

Shanghae, 23th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE British Bark *WILLIAM THE FOURTH*. 156 tons Register, and now lying at Woosung. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 19th June, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.
BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE at SHANGHAE, where, our Partner Mr. VICTOR BESSIERES, will conduct the business under our firm,
DIMIER, BROTHERS, & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1851.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned have, from this date, formed a Copartnership to Practise at WOOSUNG, and SHANGHAE, as General Medical Practitioners.

JAMES IRONS, M.R.C.S., *England.*
GEORGE MOTTLEY, M.R.C.S., *England.*

THE above have made arrangements to continue THE DISPENSARY, as an open and general one, which will be conducted as at present, under the immediate superintendence of
Mr. MOTTLEY.

Prescriptions compounded, &c. Attached to the above Dispensary, Hospital accomodation is provided for Patients.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae*.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be undertaken either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	20,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EX "OLIVER CROMWELL."
ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

A fine and useful assortment of SUNDRY GOODS, carefully selected for this Market, to be disposed of at moderate terms.—

Sundry Goods:

Square-box Coffee Mills, assorted sizes; French Do.; Pepper Do.; French Bronze Knockers, assorted sizes; Scrapers, assorted sizes; Sad Irons, assorted; Turned Pestles and Mortars; Saucepans and Covers, assorted; Deep Stewpans, assorted; Soup Pots; Round Tea Kettles, assorted sizes; Tea Kitchens; Whiting; Blacking; Pump Leather; Melting Pots; Do. Ladles; Black Lead; Do. in Lump; Hottenstone; Plate Powder; Frying-pans, assorted; Brimstone; Chafing Dishes; Toasting Forks; Telescopes; Brass Pillar Candlesticks; Wine Corks; Poulterer's Choppers; Purchase Cranks; Slide Bell Pulls; China Nob Do. Do.; Pillar Cranks; Driving End Do.; Do. Slide Plate Carriages; Check Springs; Bell Do.; Box Bell Levers; Side Leaders; Brass Head Nails; Bell Staples; Mortice Cranks; Brass Box Locks, assorted; Cup-board Locks; Desk Do., assorted; Bottle Baskets; Do. Jack Improved; Do. and Brass; Bung Borers; Brass Padlocks, assorted; Bells; Mortice Locks, assorted sizes; Turkey Sponges; Copper Boat Nails; Deck Nails; Scupper Do.; Spikes; Rivets; Pump Tacks; Copper Do.; Copper Rivets; Copper Wire; Bastard Files, assorted sizes; Do. Do., half round; Flat Rasps; Round Do.; Horse Do.; Smooth Files; Saw Do., assorted; Patent Screws, assorted sizes; Bread Rasps; Patent Brass Screws, assorted; Bottling Corks; Beer Do.; Bronzed Coffee Pots; Paste Jiggers; Butler's Drivers; Do. Boots; Wine Corks, 2d quality; Crust-Frames, and Glasses; Grindstones; Roughed Domes; Engraved Do.; Lamp Chimnies; Ceiling Shades for Lamps; Roughed and Engraved Under-dishes for Do.; Hanging Lamps, lacquered, assorted; Do., with roughed underdishes Domes and Ceiling; Hall Lanthorns, lacquered; Do. Do., Roughed; Hall Lamp Burners; Cottons for Hanging Lamps, assorted sizes; Binnacle Lamps; Desk Lights and Ventilators; Fish Kettles; Tea Do.; Liquor Measures; Horn Lanthorns; Bull's Eye Do.; Dust Pans Japanned; Jelly Moulds; Nutmeg Graters; Oil Fillers; Melon Moulds; Pudding Do.; Baking Dishes; Paste Cutters; Soup Tureens, oval and oblong; Tart Pans; Wine Mullers; Do. Strainers; Spice Boxes; Shaving Pots; Patty Pans; Tin Plates; Plate Covers; Dish Do; Raised Bread Tins; Basting Ladles; Colanders, assorted; Tin Coffee Pots; Egg Slices; Gravy Strainers; Pepper Boxes; Pudding Pans; American Ovens, complete; Sauce Pans; Soup Ladles Tin; Sausage Fillers; Deep Sea Leads; Hand Leads; Sandwich Trays, and Iron Tea Trays different qualities and sizes; Brass Compasses; Ivory handled Table Knives; Do. Do. Dessert; Carvers; Ivory Steel Black Do.; Stag Do.; Butcher's Saws; Butcher's Knives; Poulterer's Knives Stag Steels; Black Do.; Butcher's Stag Do.; Spring Balances; Metal Pepper Boxes; Green Baize, assorted; Table Spoons; British Plate; Dessert Do.; Tea, Egg, and Salt Do.; Table Forks; Dessert Do.; Soup Ladles; Wilson's Log Books; Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and White Bunting; Snuffer Trays; Plated, assorted sizes; Steel Snuffers; Plated to match; Trays; Britannia Metal Soup Tureens and Ladles; Cork Screws; Table Mats, different sorts; One Rope maker's Jack; Brass Padlocks; Can Hooks; Butcher's Cleavers; Butcher's Courser and Gamble; Curry Combs; Iron Gravy Spoons; Iron Skewers; Marline Spikes; Chamois Leathers; Weights; Ring-Weights; Cork Drawers; Hand Cuffs Figured; Do. Polished; Copper Kettles; Brazed Do.; Cork Screws, extra quality; Seaming Ladles; Purser's Scales; Steak Tongs; Screw Plate and Taps; Nut Crackers; Coffee Roasters; Brace and Bits; Steel Yards; Hanging Grindstones; Bannister Brushes; Hair Brooms; Horse Paste; Blacking; Bottle and Plate Brushes; Deck Scrubbers; Deck Spreading; Plasterers and Ground Brushes; Sash Tools; Plate Iron, assorted sizes.

Perfumery, &c.:

Macassar Oil; Kalidor; Odonto; Melacomia; Lavender Water; Esprits of Lavender; Pomatum; Nail, Hair, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, assorted qualities; Small Tooth Combs; Dressing Combs; Pocket and Tail Combs; Shoe Horns.

Stationary and Dry Goods:

Foolscap; McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, last edition; Nautical Almanacks for 1852 and 1853; Admiralty Charts of the Coast of China; Visiting Cards; White Serge; Lancashire Flannel; Electorial, Real, and Imitation Welsh Flannel; Ladies' Pearl White Silk Lace Mitts; Do. Black; Ladies' Plain and Embroidered Silk Gloves; Men's Black and Coloured Cashmere Gloves; Slender Habit Do.; Habits and Steeple Buck Habits; Men's Gloves; Drab Cloth Berlin; Drab Aberdeen, Cuffed, and Lambswool; Men's Gloves, assorted sizes and qualities; Ladies' Drab Kid Gloves, assorted colours; Men's coloured Kid Gloves; India Rubber; Berlin and White Buck Braces; Hat Bands; Crape Lutestring, plain and fancy assorted colours; White German Ribbons, assorted sizes; Muslin Collars; White Cotton and Fancy Gimps; Cotton Braid; Pins, assorted; Black Silk Velvet; Damask Linen Napkins; Table Cloths, assorted qualities; Damask Table Cloths; Printed Cottons; Printed and Checked Muslin Dresses; Lace Check Muslins; Linen Grass Cloths; Russia Linen; Knife Cloth; Linen Sea Cloth; a few pairs of fine French Boots; American Boots and Shoes; and a few light Summer Coats.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ex *Magellan*, and on sale by the undersigned, on most reasonable terms—

Very Superior 24 to 29 KEYED ACCORDIAN.
Do. do. 22 to 24 GOTHIC SHAPE FLUTINA.
Best finished 48 KEYED CONCERTINA.
Sets of Concertina Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Do. of Accordian Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Harmonized Airs for Concertina.
A selection of MUSIC for Piano Fortes, consisting of—Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Songs, &c. &c.
Essence of LEMON.
Do. of BERGAMOT.
Gentlemen's Extra Superior Paris Velvet Nap HATS, on Cork Bodies.
Superior SILK UMBRELLAS Assorted.
Do. Gingham do. do.
Japaned Table MATS in Sets.
LINEN DAMASK 18 to 20 inch.
Victoria Pattern WORSTED Table Covers.
A very Elegant Assortment of Floor, Passage, and Stair, Seasoned OIL CLOTH.
Do. do. Brussels Stair CARPETS Assorted Albert Pattern.
A few very Superior MILROY & SON's, London, SADDLES Best cut back with Irons, Leathers, and girths complete, Spare girths, Best straight cheek Weymouth Bridles with stuffed nosebands, covered Buckles, &c., Assorted.
Plated Hunting Spurs and Leathers.
A very fine Assortment of Best Oilman's Stores from one of the Best London makers.
JAMS and JELLIES, Assorted in 1-lb. Jars.
LOZENGES in glass bottles, Transparent-meat Shapes, small colored thick No. 2 Ginger, Fruit, Calf's Foot, Cayenne, small Medals No. 2 Gelatine, Bath Horehound, Ipecacuanha, Paragoric, No. 1 Falic, Otto Roses, No. 1 French, No. 4 small, No. 2 Lemon, No. 2 Rose, Albert Starch.
Assorted PICKLES.
Assorted bottled FRUITS.
Assorted SAUCES.
French CAPERS Assorted bottles.
Superior MUSTARD in ½ and ¼-lb. bottles.
White Wine, Chili, and Raspberry VINEGAR.
LIME JUICE.
Superior York HAMS and BACON.
Prime North-Wiltshire CHEESES.
Fine Table SALT in Jars.
Tin cases of CARR's Fancy BISCUITS.
ESSENCE of COFFEE.
Patent SPERM CANDLES.
Best yellow SOAP.
A fine assortment of light BOOTS & SHOES.
A small assortment of Ladies' Articles, consisting of MUSLINS.
Rich figured PARASOLS.
TAPES.
CHECKED Ladies Dresses.
TARTAN do. do.
Coloured French JACCONETS.
BAREGE Dresses.
Neck RIBBONS.
CAROLINE Improvers.
SILK FROCKS.
SILK PALETOTS.
Children's GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
Children's SHOES.
Ladies STAYS.
Pieces of RIBBON.
SILK HOSE.
Broad and Narrow LACE.
White LACE VEILS.
NETS.
SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies BOOTS.
Boxes of NEEDLES.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUSLIFF, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY and MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen.
Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, July 7th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

HOCK, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE, in 1 dozen cases.
SHERRY, PORT, and MARSALA, in cases and casks.
PALE and DARK BRANDY, and WHISKEY.
Apply to
JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET,
ALSO,
A few cases of fine HEREFORDSHIRE PERRY in pints and quarts, just landed ex *Proponitis*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London, Apply at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NARRATIVE of a Mission to the Jews at Kae-fung-foo, with Fac-similes of 2 of their ancient Hebrew manuscripts.

To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office*, Shanghae.

Narrative, ... Drs. .50 cents.
Fac-similes, ... .50 "
Do. on thick paper like the originals, 1.
Fac-similes of 6 other manuscripts are now being cut, and will be published in succession.

Shanghae, 3rd July 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE LOT OF GROUND, N°. 75, on the Consular Plan, having a frontage to the Soochow Creek, measuring 16 mow. Apply to
D. SILLAR.

Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to
J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*dry*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard,*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*
D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THE HOUSE and GROUND situated on Lot N°. 63, as at present occupied by Mr. ADAMSON. Likewise,

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE and BUNGALOW situated on Lot N°. 66. Apply at the *Office of this Paper.*

Shanghae, 27th June, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE,
ACCOUNTANT, AND COPYIST,
SHANGHAE.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly six months engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.

PETER GOUJON.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 5 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

Shanghai, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghai, 24th August, 1850.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 50 Cents each—

Shanghai, 17th March, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24TH JULY, 1851.

THE weather of the past week has been exceedingly hot—the average temperature being 92° 0' or 3° 7' above that of the corresponding week last year. The evenings, however, have been somewhat cooled by the occurrence of thunder storms, more particularly on the 21st, when the squall was really very heavy. The crops continue to look well.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
18	F.	29.89	29.56	29.68	93.	88.	S.S.E.	S.S.E. to S.	0.00	0.00
19	S.	29.87	29.59	29.69	93.5	86.	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
20	S.	29.83	29.69	29.65	91.5	87.	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.E. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
21	M.	29.79	29.61	29.59	93.	87.5	S.S.E.	E. to N.E. by N.	0.00	0.00
22	Tu.	29.84	29.83	29.62	91.	90.5	S.S.E.	S.W.	1.30	0.00
23	W.	29.86	29.90	29.63	92.5	90.	S.E. to S.S.W.	S.	0.00	0.00
24	Th.	29.86	29.97	29.63	92.	89.5	S.E.	S. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
								Total	1.30	0.00

Shanghae, 25th July, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 26TH JULY, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 7.30 P.M. Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th May	Port Philip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	18th June	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	19th June	Amoy,	14th July
Madras,	14th May	Hongkong,	17th July
Singapore,	5th July	Ningpo,	20th July
Penang,	2nd July	New York,	8th May
Batavia,	20th June	San Francisco,	28th May
Manilla,	23d June	Sdwich. Islands,	14th May

The May Mail from England, to the 24th of that month, together with the Indian Mails and those from the South, came up as has been usual of late piecemeal, in the *Antelope* on the 20th inst., and the *Nymph* and *Audax* brought up two other portions on the 21st, whilst the *Christina* which sailed first had not arrived when we were going to press. The Grand National Exhibition and Queen's Ball sum up the News.

It is a most unpleasing task to a Journalist, most especially in a small community like this where every one is known, to be called upon to animadvert upon transactions which from their very nature, as greatly affecting the interests of the community, require that the press should perform its unwelcome task of denouncing the irregular practices, we have been at much pains for some months past to get stopped. We very lately alluded to the unsatisfactory position in which our merchants were placed, owing to the impracticable character of the Chinese authorities. It would appear however, that, under the mask of indifference to the subject, they have been playing a subtle game, and are in fact at the present time more on the alert than they have been for some time past. We are informed that the *Olivier van Noord*, which arrived here on the 5th instant, brought a cargo of Piece Goods, a portion of this shipment, it is reported, was intended for re-shipment to Canton, and was not entered for duty. This was irregular and subjects the parties to the payment of double duties, or of a heavy fine. As to the confiscation of cargo and vessel, in the present state of things we imagine it would not be attempted. The Chinese had got a hint that the *Olivier van Noord* was smuggling and seized two cases of Goods, which we are told is all that has yet been done in the affair. The subject is in the hands of the Dutch Consul, and no official information has been as yet obtained in regard to the decision come to in the matter. We, therefore, cannot give any more details at present, but await authentic information to lay before the public. The rumours we have heard are so contradictory, that we deem it unadvisable to state them here, no doubt parties are in possession of better information on this subject, but we wish not to be the vehicle of mere hearsay statements in matters involving the credit of a mercantile house.

On Monday the American ship *Roman*, left this port with a full cargo of Tea and Silk, for London. She arrived in port on the 15th, and completed her loading on the 18th, having delivered 250 tons of Goods, ballasted, and taken on board about 800 tons of Cargo, in the short space of eighty hours. This vessel has obtained the highest rate of freight, viz. £6 for Tea, and £6 10*s.* for Silk, per 50 cubic feet. She belongs to Messrs. Olyphant & Son of New York, and has the reputation of being a *Clipper*, which we hope she will prove herself to be, on the voyage now before her. As regards her despatch, we are glad to see that our port is not behind Whampoa, and considerable credit is due to the untiring exertions of Mr. Baylies, as well as Captain Putnam, and the officers of the vessel, in carrying through the arrangements.

The rumour regarding the rebels in Kwangse wants confirmation; we apprehend some local disturbances had occurred at the place indicated, quite disconnected from the rebels in Kwangse.

The *Panic*, was inserted as an arrival last week, in mistake for the *John Spencer.*

We hear that the Chinese Colonel Han, who as Commandant of the local force at Shanghai, for several years after the opening of the port, was well known to various of the residents here, and was afterwards promoted to the Command at Tung-tin-shan island in the Tai-lake, has lately left that post to join the rebel quelling grand armée in Kwangsee. He has taken 300 troops with him, natives of that district who are said to be distinguished for their valorous qualities.

The two Chinese travellers, K'hew-t'heen-sang, and Tseang-yung-che, who formerly visited K'hae-fung-foo, have paid that city a second visit, and returned. They embarked on the 20th of May, and reached Shanghae again on the 20th of July, having been absent two months. Their object in going was to obtain the rolls of the law, and to bring away some of the Jews, in both which they have been completely successful. Some difficulty was at first experienced, when they announced their object to the assembled Israelites in K'hae-fung-foo; a part of them being favourable thereto, and the rest averse. A fortnight was spent in deliberations, during which time our travellers gradually won more of the professors of Judaism over to their side. They represented, that owing to the entire ignorance of the Hebrew language and character which prevailed amongst them, they could not understand the nature of their religion, much less carry out its duties. That the only way to remedy this was for some of them to go where the Hebrew language and character was understood, study it for themselves, and then returning teach others; while a few of their children, who were more apt to learn, could be thoroughly initiated in Hebrew learning, and thus convey the knowledge of the sacred tongue to future generations. The expense of their journey would be borne, and they would have no occasion to leave the soil of China. At the same time, those who believed in their ancient records in other countries were desirous of obtaining some of the copies of the Law in their possession, that they might compare them with those which they themselves possessed, and thus establish their authenticity and correctness, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. Lest they should think, however, that strangers wished to obtain their records for nothing, they were willing to pay a suitable price for what they received. This reasoning gradually prevailed: at first they brought a few of the miscellaneous portions of the Law, written in separate pamphlets, similar to those which had been previously procured. These amounting to several tens, will probably make up altogether a considerable part of the five books of Moses. There is among them also a chronicle of three or four Jewish families, with the names written both in Chinese and Hebrew. Unfortunately this is without dates, otherwise it would have been a valuable historical document. After some delay, and debating about the price of the rolls, one was at length brought to the inn where the travellers lodged, but in a very decayed condition. This was objected to, on account of its apparent incompleteness, but the Jews said, the roll in question was more ancient than the rest, and that its decayed state was to be ascribed to its having been immersed in the flood which occurred in their city, two or three hundred years ago. At length a meeting of all the professors was held in the Synagogue, amounting to several hundreds, when it was decided that more rolls should be given, and five additional ones, in a good state of preservation were handed over in the presence of all, and the sum agreed for paid. Our travellers having got the much sought for treasure to their lodgings, thought that some difference of opinion might subsequently arise, or the parties might be quarrelling among themselves as to the division of the money; and on applying for more, in case of failure, the evil-minded among them might bring the matter before the mandarins, which would have involved the whole in difficulty, to the certain loss of all their money, rolls and all. They wisely determined, therefore, on an immediate departure: and ordered two carts to be at their door at day-break the next morning, one for themselves, and one for their Jewish companions; and having paid the driver extra to go a stage and a half that day, they left K'hae-fung-foo. After they had travelled two or three days journey from the city, their Jewish companions began to breathe freely, and told our travellers that they might consider themselves as fishes escaped out of a net, for if they had remained one day longer, some change would have taken place in the minds of their fickle countrymen, and hindrances would have been thrown in their way.

On examining the six rolls now brought, they are found each one to contain a complete copy of the five books of Moses (excepting the one first brought which is defective) some more ancient, and others more fresh in their appearance. They are all beautifully written, without points, or marks for divisions, on white sheep-skins, cut square and sewed together, about twenty or thirty yards long, and rolled on sticks. They are for the present to be seen at the house of the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, and will, when good opportunities offer, be successively forwarded to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, through the Bishop of Victoria, to be ultimately deposited in the British Museum, where a number of ancient copies of the Scriptures already lie.

The Jews who have come to Shanghae are named 趙文魁 Chaou-wan-kwei, and 趙金城 Chaou-kin-ching. They have no Hebrew name. The one is about forty-five, and the other apparently thirty. They have both received the rite of circumcision, which is still practiced on all male infants, without one month after the birth. The rite is called by them *mila*, which is the identical Hebrew name given to it by the Jews in other parts of the world. The elder one has rather a Jewish cast of countenance, and says he can just remember people talking about a Rabbi who died before he was born; they both dress like the Chinese, and are undistinguishable from the masses around them. They are now engaged in the study of Hebrew, with which they profess a great desire to be acquainted.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 53, June 5th, 1851. A rescript confirms the decision of the Board of Revenue, and declares the Province of *Chekeang* exempted by Imperial favor from the payment of its debt to the Treasury for the years 1841 to 1849, amounting to 3,354,566 taels of silver, 12,879,000 copper cash, 1,600,297 peculs of rice, and 12,201 peculs of paddy.

This number gazettes the two last memorials of *Le Singyuen*, late Commissioner to *Kwangse*, (whose death was noticed in a late number,) reporting his own dangerous illness, and his having consigned his seals of office to his colleague *Chow Teentseo.* After acknowledging with deep gratitude the numerous favors profusely showered down upon him from time to time by Imperial Bounty in the various offices held by him from his first appearance in public life up to the present hour, he announces the speedy approach of his death, and expresses regret that he will thereby soon be eternally separated from his beloved master, and prevented altogether from fulfilling the commission graciously entrusted to him, and that he will be torn from his aged mother and utterly precluded from giving her that filial devotion and care which had devolved upon him. He consigns this his testamentary petition into the hands of his second son, and entreats His Majesty to lend his ear to the perusal of it and at the same time to pardon the incoherence of his dying prayer.

Le Singyuen commenced public life as a member of the Imperial academy, when he was twice deputed into *Szechuen* and *Kwangtung* as an examiner of literary graduates. He was then appointed Prefect of *Hanchung foo* in *Shense*, from which post he rose in 10 years time, successively to the Grain Commissionership in *Honan*, the Commissionership of Justice in *Shense*, of Finance in *Keangse*, the same again in *Keangsoo*, the Governorship of *Shense*, then of *Keangsoo*, and at last to the Government of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, to which post he was appointed in order to quell the Mohamedan insurrection in those provinces. Successful in this mission, he was rewarded with a peacock's feather, and removed to the Government of the *Two Keang* whence he retired on sick leave in 1848. On the death of the late Emperor he returned to the Capital to join in the ceremonies consequent upon that event, and was soon after permitted by the present Emperor to seek his home once more in order to tend his aged mother in her indisposition, and it was there that he received his last appointment as Commissioner into *Kwangse*, where he died. It is currently reported that this statesman in his younger days was so poor as to be obliged to earn his bread by fortune telling in the *Chinghwang meaou* temple at *Nanking*, where he gained sufficient to enable him to return to his native province, and enter the literary examinations in which he soon gained the highest honors.

No. 53, also publishes the Rescript to a memorial from *Chow Teentseo* reporting the escape of a party of rebels from a position out of which, according to a former memorial of the Commissioner, they could not possibly have freed themselves. His Majesty in his displeasure at such unaccountably bad management on the part of the high officers concerned, rescinds a former Decree appointing *Chow Teentseo* acting Commissioner and supreme director of the military operations in *Kwangse*, deprives him of his Viceroyship, and commands him to return to *Kweilin foo* the provincial Capital, and take acting charge of the Governorship of *Kwangse*; he at the same time deprives the Generalissimo *Heangyung* and *Tsin Tingsan*, of the feathers formerly granted them and directs the Board to go into committee upon the amount of penalty to be inflicted on them as well as on *Chow Teentsoe.* This punishment has since been commuted to simple loss of three steps each.

We thank our Correspondent for the courteous opinion expressed of our editorial labours, we are not desirous of praising ourselves, but we think the contributions of our numerous talented correspondents are deserving of a very different estimate to that of the writer A. C. With regard to the smuggling at this port, if anonymous correspondents would furnish us particulars of the subjects they bring to our notice, and would properly pledge themselves for the accuracy of the facts stated, we should, as in duty bound, publish them; in the present case we have only rumour to go upon which we have alluded to elsewhere.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—For some time past the patience of your subscribers has been severely taxed by your publication of the effusions of *Juventus* and *Equestrian*, week after week has elapsed yet still you continue to encourage their spiteful and personal productions, so that seeing no end to a tedious dispute between two anonymous correspondents, I who never ventured to address an Editor before can remain no longer.

Why! Mr. Editor should your paper in a place like Shanghai that contains so much that is novel, strange and interesting to the eye of an European, be made a vehicle for the effervescence of boyish pragmaticalness, evidently written more for the sake of seeing their own crude and unripe opinions in print than for any attention to the question they are supposed to be discussing.

Situated as we are in the heart of a country of which as yet so little is known, our friends at home to whom we transmit your newspaper naturally expect to gather some interesting information of the manners and customs of the peculiar race amongst whom we are located, instead of which, the principal matter of your columns are stupid letters on local trifles uninteresting enough to Residents, but prefectly void of interest to any person not residing on the spot.

Shanghai has of late attracted much attention by the immense smuggling that has been carried on for the last few years, our Tea Season has just commenced and Merchants in England and elsewhere must be naturally curious to know if the same venal system still continues, and where should they apply for information but to your paper. A case has just taken place illustrating either the *reported* * extortion of the Chinese Custom-house authorities or adding another reason for causing more stringent regulations to be adopted at this port. The circumstance alluded to is important from its being the first that has taken place this season. It came under the Dutch Consul's jurisdiction and I think possessing a newspaper, supposed to be unbiassed by any commercial ties, that the whole transaction ought to be published, for what is the chief attribute of a newspaper, but to expose any irregularities that come under its observance? The publication of every suspicious transaction that takes place would most materially assist those who wish to put down smuggling, for the shippers of goods to China would take particular care not to risk their property by consigning them to firms of doubtful reputation. Whereas as matters stand at present the smugglers can return an account sale with charges attached far less than the honest trader. The shipper at home not being aware that to accomplish this his goods have run the risk of being confiscated.

Let this be your duty, Sir, to make these nefarious doings public, and by so doing you will merit the good wishes of every fair trader who is connected with the trade of Shanghai. I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

A. C.

* See *North-China Herald* No. 28, in the case of the *John Bright*, which by the way has just arrived at home but particulars of cargo not reported, so whether "Commission Agent" of No. 29 will be able to fulfill his promise to publish the "exact quantity" of Tea she carried has yet to be seen.

Shanghae, 22d *July*, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I cannot allow *Juventus'* last letter to pass without some concluding remarks on my part. It really seems difficult to determine whether anger or confusion of ideas is most prominent in his last epistle. It cannot I think be strange to any one else, that the onus of the blame for the delay and trouble in settling the New Road, should be laid on the Consul, when that Consul *did not* cause the Chinese Authorities to give reparation for the bridge destroyed by the Fokien rabble, and *did not* as far as the public knows, cause any one to be punished when these fellows threatened to *murder* the Committee. On the other hand the Consul *did* compel the Committee to desist for a time from buying more land lest the Secretaries of the Corporation, poor fellows, should have their filial feelings too much excited. The result of such "diplomacy" soon appeared in the insolent conduct of the Chinese Authorities, and has lately I learn led to a most extraordinary outrage on the part of the Fokien people, of which more anon. Mr. Consul Alcock has already realized the truth of the remarks in my first letter, that submission to insult and injury only provokes its speedy repetition; and he will find it more difficult now, than it would have been then, to right himself.

I have no desire whatever to retort upon *Juventus* in the calumnious style in which he indulges against me. It clearly shews a lame cause, I think, when he has nothing else to offer in defence of the Consul but the bitterest abuse of my *motives* in taking up the subject. He seems to act like the criminal who according to the papers, was lately brought up at the Sessions in one of the provincial towns in England, and who handed the following brief to his Attorney: "Mr. ——, I have no defence to offer; but blackguard the police as much as possible." So *Juventus* has nought to urge in the Consul's defence when brought to the bar of public opinion, but accusations of malice, &c., against me. In fact his mode of reasoning is quite peculiar, and seems to be this:

"1. Any party attacking the Consul's acts is only animated by prejudice."

"2. And being so, his remarks are of no value!"

This style of argument is as summary as it is no doubt satisfactory—to himself.—We may doubt whether it is convincing to any one else. There is something so comical in it, however, that it is worthy to be introduced by Punch to the notice of all distressed politicians when at a loss for a "sober argument."

Juventus bringing up the heavy Latin reserve again, talks of a "*Pons asinorum.*" Perhaps in his simplicity he does not know that we have three *Asses' bridges* in this neighbourhood. I will tell him where they are. They are about half-way to Woosung on the bank of the river. Your readers will recollect with what a flourish of Consular trumpet notice was given of the erection of these fir bridges—the day and the hour, 8 in the morning, at which the grand work began,—and what astonishing facilities of communication had been procured by the Consul! Yet that was a most palpable instance of the said able Consul being successfully humbugged (if I may use the word) by the Taoutai. The latter just interfered to prevent the foreigners making the road they desired; and he succeeded in stopping *their* operations by promising to do the work himself; which promise any are else might have known would never be fulfilled.

These remarks of mine, Mr. Editor, when I refer to previous cases of Consular mismanagement are not I conceive with all deference to you, "irrelevant to the discussion in hand."

In regard to what *Juventus* politely calls "the Billingsgate notion" of an "animated discussion," I may merely observe that my interrogative description was drawn from a current rumour of what is said actually to have occurred at the meeting in question.

But when I see a writer like *Juventus* even mentioning the words "candour and decorum" while aspersing his opponents motives as insincere and malicious, and giving him the lie by implication *in Latin*, (perhaps out of regard for decorum,) I think the force of assurance can no farther go. I might as far as Shanghai is concerned, very well afford to treat such accusations with contempt, but his object is to blind people at a distance, and I may therefore state that since this discussion arose, one considerable land-owner has voluntarily come forward, and sold to the Committee the way for the road through his ground; and upon the evidence of the people themselves, I will further assert that no insuperable difficulties are likely to occur to prevent its completion, as far as the natives of this district are concerned, provided the Authorities do not interpose obstacles. *They* will no doubt attempt to do so, the affair having become a political question between them and the Consul, and it is hard to say what they may *not* do to defeat him. I will not question *his* sincerity but leave people to form their own opinions. Of this I am convinced, that had he resisted the unlawful acts of the Fokien people in March last, the road would ere now have been completed.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that *Juventus* will take these concluding remarks of mine in good part, and not get exceedingly wroth again. I observe he has threatened you, as well as me. If he sends you a "stop my paper," *in Latin*, as it no doubt will be, I hope you will publish it for our edification. Seriously speaking when it is notorious that the opinions and feelings of almost the whole Community are strong in condemnation of the Consul for mismanaging this affair, does *Juventus* really suppose such threats and aspersions will go for argument and reasoning, or that people here have not independence enough to mark their sense of his conduct and tone in a way more profitable and agreeable to you, than he would evidently wish? The sooner he reconciles himself to the fact that this Community cannot and will not allow the only paper in the place to be made the mouth piece of the British Consul, the better for his peace of mind. And further, when his clients' pretensions and performances are so much at variance, he will do well to bear in mind, that animadversion may not only be justifiable but called for; while pomposity of speech, and acts essentially ridiculous, he may very naturally expect to be burlesqued and satirized.

I would also venture to assure *Juventus* that the *absence* of so much ill nature in his writings might benefit his cause. Let me trust that when he next appears before the public it will be in a character more likely to attract popular sympathy than as the defender of Mr. Consul Alcock, and in this hope I would now say to him "*au revoir* old boy, and better luck to you next time."—Your obedt. servant,

Another Equestrian.

Without adverting to the various irrelevant subjects introduced by *Queen's Knight* in his letter, we will mention that he is much mistaken, if he thinks us adverse to the noble game of Chess, we well recollect with what delight we have in former days pursued the game through all its intricacies, watched with anxiety every move of our adversary and trembled lest our own next play should lay ourselves open to a formidable attack. We have no quarrel with Chess, but it is well to consider whether, in a community devoting so many hours to the labours of the desk, Chess will generally afford that relaxation to the mind which it requires. For occasional amusement it could not hurt any one, we ourselves, however, have practically known how absorbing this noble game becomes to those who are interested in it. In our last we merely wished to caution our amateurs not to be too much devoted to it, to the exclusion of other more healthful pursuits; Chess requires too much mental exertion to be much indulged in, and it is not too much to say that it has shortened the lives of some who too ardently devoted themselves to its study, witness those two great rivals Labourdonnais and Macdonnell. Although our previous friendly caution has to our no small surprize and equal regret, so considerably disturbed the equaminity of *Queen's Knight*, he must permit us to offer him yet one word of advice, and that is: "Never to play above two tough games at one sitting."

Shanghai, 23rd *July*, 1851.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I am at a loss to understand why every project originated in Shanghai for purposes of public recreation seems called into existence merely to be pooh-poohed by the *North-China Herald*. You silenced the Theatrical Company by an implied charge of levity in their usages, and immorality in their language: to the New

Park you have lent
ing support as if seek
for egress, by which
ture time espouse t
vexed question whic
pen to be in the asce
and most hopeful
have left wholly ur
welfare is probably
thing that could h
your last you "do
the Shanghai Chess
not absolutely vici
way, but certainly
ed to the commun
withdraw them fro
beneficial pursuits,
tives it is refreshi
something positive
ticism it would ap
committed itself to
exercise through in
with outdoor amus
cannot well interf
consistencies would
of this principle to
sions, on what an
gregated humanity
rare and ludicrous
ly capable I shal
readers and discon
nimity by recount
preliminary enquir
support your publi
dissertation on the
physical exercise,
secondly within do
meter points to 95

Or if you conside
the slightest degree
rests the onus of sh
pursuits the unhap
feres. By your o
meetings are confi
each week. Now
walking it will be
ments in the dark,
are not apt to frequ
and the Alley" b
must presume tha
and are able to su
fitable pursuit by
gap in the day may
it ever flashed acro
if bodily lethargy
stagnation is a w
rouses wholesome
cannot be detrim
that when this resu
tice of a pleasant
is likely to be no
enduring than if pr
stract form? If n
reconsider the sub
endeavouring to a
that man was not
tive at all hours or
his occupations.

Chess, Sir, has
nized in various cli
nations as a dignifi
intellectual pursuit
even from a journ
tempt at least will
public opinion. I
augur much from
body designed to
a settlement so sm
but this at all event
in the right way, a
effected by it, it w
ingenuity to deter
have wisely, as I
striction which th
stance imposed upo
ing their number,
will enrol in their
in this place, who
deterred from decl
your ominous strict
which do not invol
poreal activity.

As Volunteer in
say, ranks Majest
promoters, permit
self. Your obedie

(Concluded from N.-C

The Count meanwh
... another visit, in qu
...tion from Don H
...wers were ready conne
the Prince made to hi
were the following: th
his people on the isla
should procure for hi
tains to command the
chief to expel the Chin
ing at present the entir
partment of Hawangs
pletely successful, th
that he should assist h
against one of the neig
payment of a certain s
tages; and last, that th
manent treaty of frien
positions, except the
stating the cost of proc
of men and shipping;
ratify the agreement of
accompanying ceremon
custom which prevails
of the eastern Archipel
when a savage chief w
friendship: "We appr
which we threw several
was then given to me,
were filled with lighted
incense, and turning to
several fumigations.
General read the propo
whenever he paused, w
and repeated the fumig

Pray you have lent a feeble and vacillating support as if seeking to leave loopholes for egress, by which you might at any future time espouse that phase of this much vexed question which may ultimately happen to be in the ascendant: the library (best and most hopeful endeavour of all) you have left wholly unnoticed, which for its welfare is probably the most advantageous thing that could have occurred: and in your last you "damn with faint praise" the Shanghai Chess Club as an institution not absolutely vicious in its own quiet way, but certainly not to be recommended to the community, since it tends to withdraw them from worthier and more beneficial pursuits, amid so many negatives it is refreshing at last to fall on something positive; for by this last criticism it would appear the *Herald* has committed itself to the cause of *physical exercise through indoor amusements*, as with outdoor amusements the Chess Club cannot well interfere. What violent inconsistencies would follow the adoption of this principle to its legitimate conclusions, on what an eccentric idea of congregated humanity it is based, of what rare and ludicrous illustrations it is justly capable I shall not stimulate your readers and discompose your own equanimity by recounting; but as a strictly preliminary enquiry I would ask you to support your published views by a brief dissertation on the advantages of constant physical exercise, firstly any where and secondly within doors, when the thermometer points to 95 deg.

Or if you consider these inferences in the slightest degree unfair, on you at least rests the onus of showing with what active pursuits the unhappy Chess Club interferes. By your own announcement its meetings are confined to two *evenings* in each week. Now rowing, riding and walking it will be allowed are dull amusements in the dark, and even enthusiasts are not apt to frequent "the Five's Court and the Alley" by moon light; yet I must presume that you have discovered and are able to suggest some more profitable pursuit by which this particular gap in the day may be filled up. Or has it ever flashed across your reflections that if bodily lethargy is a bad thing, mental stagnation is a worse, that whatever arouses wholesome and continuous thought cannot be detrimental to Society, and that when this result flows from the practice of a pleasant recreation its influence is likely to be not less attractive and enduring than if presented in a more abstract form? If not, it might be well to reconsider the subject in this new light, endeavouring to arrive at the conclusion that man was not designed to be locomotive at all hours or manually active in all his occupations.

Chess, Sir, has been too widely recognized in various climes and among various nations as a dignified amusement and an intellectual pursuit to deprecate criticism even from a journalist, who in this attempt at least will hardly mould or guide public opinion. It would be foolish to augur much from the establishment of a body designed to promote its practice in a settlement so small and remote as ours; but this at all events is a fitting endeavour in the right way, and what harm can be effected by it, it would require your own ingenuity to determine. The Chess Club have wisely, as I think, rescinded a restriction which they had in the first instance imposed upon themselves of limiting their number, and I now trust they will enrol in their ranks all ches-players in this place, who may not be absolutely deterred from declaring their support by your ominous stricture on all amusements which do not involve some manifest corporeal activity.

As Volunteer in a cause which, you say, ranks Majesty among its warmest promoters, permit me to subscribe myself. Your obedient servant,

QUEEN'S KNIGHT.

(Concluded from N.-C. Herald, No. 45, p. 179.)

The Count meanwhile improved the interval, by another visit, in questioning and receiving information from Don Hieronimo; so that his answers were ready conned for the proposals which the Prince made to him. Some of these proposals were the following: that he should leave a part of his people on the island till his return; that he should procure for him armed vessels, and captains to command them; that he should aid the chief to expel the Chinese, on condition of receiving at present the entire proprietorship of the department of Hawangsin, and finally when completely successful, that of his whole territory; that he should assist him in his present expedition against one of the neighboring chieftains, for the payment of a certain sum, and for other advantages; and last, that they should enter into a permanent treaty of friendship. To all of these propositions, except the first, the Count assented, stating the cost of procuring the required supplies of men and shipping; and then they prepared to ratify the agreement of perpetual friendship. The accompanying ceremonies reminds us of a similar custom which prevails extensively in many islands of the eastern Archipelago, as well as elsewhere, when a savage chief would assure a guest of his friendship: "We approached a small fire, upon which we threw several pieces of wood. A censer was then given to me, and another to him. These were filled with lighted wood, upon which we threw incense, and turning towards the east, we made several fumigations. After this ceremony, the General read the proposals and my answers; and whenever he paused, we turned towards the east and repeated the fumigation. At the end of the reading, the Prince pronounced imprecations and maledictions upon him who should break the treaty of friendship between us; and Don Hieronimo directed me to do the same, and afterwards interpreted my words. After this, we threw our fire on the ground, and thrust our sabres in the earth up to the hilts. Assistants immediately brought a quantity of large stones, with which they covered our arms; and the prince then embraced me, and declared that he acknowledged me as his brother." When these ceremonies were ended, the Count was dressed in a complete suit after the fashion of the country, and was received with every demonstration of joy. Accompanied by the chief he rode through the camp, and received the submission of all the officers, which was signified by each one touching with his left hand the stirrup of the one whom he saluted.

"*After* having determined to assist the chief in his expedition," say the Memoirs, "I thought proper to make some inquiries on the subject." A very commendable mode of procedure, certainly, for all adventurers who do not mean to be turned from their purpose by any disclosures of the right and the wrong which a subsequent inquiry may evolve. He thus learned, 'that *Hapuarango*, a native chief, allied and tributary to the Chinese, had demanded that Huapo should punish with death several of his subjects, on account of some quarrels between private individuals; but that Huapo, instead of acceding to the request, made an unsuccessful war against Hapuasingo, and was compelled to submit to pay him a considerable sum as an indemnification; that the Chinese governor, under the pretence of obtaining further reimbursement for his expenses, had in conjunction with Hapuasingo seized one of his finest districts; that his enemy's capital was not more than a day and a-half's march distant; that his army did not exceed 6,000 men, and the Chinese were about 1,000, with fifty muskets.' Benyowsky promised to maintain the quarrel of his friend, and required sixty horses for the transport of forty-eight of his company, with four *pateraroes* and ammunition.

On the third of September, the combined army set forward on its march for the enemy, moving only in the morning and evening to avoid the extreme heat of the noonday. At regular intervals they were refreshed with supplies of rice, fruits, and *brandy*, while their horses were limited to the healthier article of rice only. When they drew near the seat of war, the deserted villages and fields told that the enemy had taken the alarm. Within six hour's march of the enemy's capital, the Count halted for the army of Huapo to come up, which was one day's march in the rear. But small parties of the enemy having appeared, and engaged in skirmishes, Benyowsky pitched a sort of camp, and fixed his small cannon for its defence. Presently the whole army of ten or twelve thousand at least, approached him, and attacked his camp. Twice he drove them back with great loss, and pursued them the second time till nearly dark. At the time Huapo arrived, and it was resolved to attack the enemy in their turn next morning. The Count divided his own little company into three parts, and attached one part to each division of his allies. But the noise of the musketry and cannon alone, after the experience of the preceding day, was enough to put them all to flight. The result was a great slaughter, the capture of the hostile chief and four of his women. When Huapo was sought for, in order to receive his prisoners, he was found that like a prudent man he had quite withdrawn from the scene of danger, "desirous rather of being a spectator than an actor." To him the Count delivered the captive chief, on condition that he should suffer no personal injury.

The battle appeared decisive, and all warlike operations being given over, the Count announced his purpose to return and embark immediately. The chief and the general overwhelmed him with protestations of friendship, and did not forget the more solid part of thanks. The presents of the Prince consisted of some fine pearls, eight hundred pounds of silver, and twelve pounds of gold. For his private use, the Count received a box containing one hundred pieces of gold, which together weighed thirteen pounds and a-quarter; an the general was charged to attend him with one hundred and twenty horsemen, and to provide subsistence. The Count left with the Chief the pateraroes, whose usefulness he had seen so fully tested; and one of his companions to teach their use, as well as himself to learn the language until the return of the Count. On returning they passed through a pleasant, well cultivated country, watered with fine streams, and very populous, as appeared from the frequency of the villages.

When he arrived on the coast, the Count distributed the whole of his presents, private and all others, among his associates, officers and women, reserving nothing to himself. This act of generosity gave him unbounded influence over his companions in adversity, but no more than was necessary, as immediately appeared. His confidential officers came in a body and endeavored to persuade him to accept the department which had been ceded to him, and fix his residence here, resting from their wanderings, on this friendly and unknown island. "If we, exiles, reach Europe, what shall await us there in the land which has cast us out of its bosom? Here we can live safely and happily under your command, and we are enough to found a European colony." Indeed, they argued the point so well that we almost wonder they did not prevail; but it appears that the Count from his past experience had some suspicion that the morals and habits of his followers would be little security against insubordination and crimes, which would subvert any attempts to plant a colony. By other arguments than these, however, such as the desire of seeing his family, and the hope of securing some governmental patronage, he prevailed on them to accompany him. Accordingly they left the harbor on the 12th of September, and sailing round the northern headland of the island, steered for Macao.

We shall conclude this article, with a summary of Benyowsky's observations upon the eastern coast, and some remarks drawn from Chinese authorities. Formosa, the 'beautiful,' is called by the Chinese Taewan, and by the natives, Pacca, or Paccabimba. From all accounts, the western division of the island well deserves the name which the Portuguese gave it. But the eastern portion has been said to be uncultivated and barren; on what good authority, we know not. Our author, who wrote more than sixty years ago, and who had seen no part but the eastern, describes it as "one of the finest and richest in the world." Instead of being uncultivated entirely, he says, "the soil in numberless places produces two harvests of rice and other grain annually, with a great variety of trees, fruits, plants, animals and birds. Cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry are very abundant here." The country is well watered, and the waters abound in fish. The mountains produce gold and silver, cinnabar, white and brown copper, and fossil coal. He fully confirms the opinion that the coast has many commodious harbors, and bays. Sounds are formed by the islands, which line part of the shore, between which are inlets leading to the main island. The Count states that the inhabitants are civilized, except a part of them who dwell by the seaside; and confirms it by their use of books, the cultivation of their lands, and by their buildings. But nothing which he has written goes to convince us that they have advanced beyond semi-civilization. On the other hand, Chinese books describe the natives as altogether uncultivated, and barbarous; but at the same time allow that they are of a gentle disposition among themselves, but implacable towards their enemies; having no laws or civil government, and without any tokens of religious worship. But we cannot fail to recollect that the Chinese apply the epithet "*barbarian*" impartially to any and all of the unfortunate race of man, who have not yet felt the transforming influence of the celestial empire. The Count moreover allows that the natives are effeminate, cowardly, and indolent, rather indebted to the goodness of the soil than to their own industry, for preservation. He asserts, however, that they did not show a thievish disposition. The sands of the rivers they washed to obtain gold, but resorted to no more laborious mode of gathering the precious metal. Blue cotton was the clothing of the common people, if clothing it might be called, which was no covering. The towns were always built on the plains, and the villages on the mountains. The houses of men of rank were extensive but plain, and the apartments of the females were separate. Those of the people were mere huts, "and they were not permitted to build better."

The Chinese possessed the three western of the eight principalities into which the island is divided; and besides these, their officers on the frontiers by intrigue and alliance have acquired several other districts, and are constantly extending their jurisdiction eastward. Notwithstanding the assertion of the Chinese books, that there is no regular government among the unsubdued natives, the Count assures us, that the unconquered districts are ruled by independent chiefs who have unlimited authority over their subjects. The right of soil belongs to the chiefs alone; but the subject reaps advantages from cultivating it. Veteran officers or soldiers are placed in command over towns and villages; and there is no village, if we may trust the memoirs, which is not under the oversight of a soldier, who in turn is subject to his superior. Domestic slavery is greatly practiced; some of the principal people had hundreds of slaves. The chiefs have a body guard of a few hundred young men, and keep a number of vessels, each with two masts and twenty-four oars; but they make no use of canon.

In each district there are five or six towns where instruction is given in reading and writing. The Count declares that they obtain their books from China, and that their characters for writing are as difficult as the Chinese. If this be so, it is probable that their literature was quite dependent on China for its origin; and that they either derived from thence the knowledge of writing, or that the Chinese mode of writing has superseded their own, or combined with it, as in Corea and Japan. In the matter of religion, the Count quite disagrees with Chinese authors, affirming that the religion of the people consists in adoring one God, and in the performance of good offices towards their neighbors. But we do not attach much reliance to the Count's testimony on this subject; because we judge that he was not so nice an observer on this point as on some others. Their pure and simple theism, like that of the Chinese which was once so lauded, will probably prove to be an idea always unknown, or long since lost, among the people. But all agree, however, in describing them as free from any tokens of idolatry, yet as subject to the influence of conjurers and diviners; —in these respects bearing much resemblance to the aborigines of North America.

In conclusion we would say that we have quoted from this curious book, rather because it speaks of a subject quite unknown, than because it is of undoubted veracity in all its statements. They are the observations of a military man, observing and shrewd, and designed, no doubt, to give on the whole a favorable aspect to his proposed enterprise of colonizing the island. But since we do not find his Memoirs have been corrected by subsequent observers, so far as they have had opportunity to verify his statements relative to other subjects treated of in his book, we suppose that there may in general sustain the same test, if any one shall ever be permitted to visit the same ground. He evidently intended to return and risk his own fortunes on the island, but was subsequently diverted from his design by the offer of royal patronage in Madagascar; so that our knowledge of eastern Formosa remains at the present day as it was half a century ago. Enough, however, is known to show that the acquisition of further knowledge is practicable. The aborigines are good and innocent. Though he did not see the "gigantic race of negroes" which Valentyn declared might be seen there, yet he found an olive colored people, with whom he held a varied intercourse; a country already to some degree furnishing the means of trade, and with proper motives to the cultivators, capable of a vast increase of such means; he found them not exempt from the vices of such a state of semi-barbarism, but without idolatry.

An extract of the journal of Mr. J. W. NORMAN, M.D., *(from Hungary) of a voyage from Bombay to Bassora on the Euphrates, thence into Persia, and thence to Shanghai, in the North of China.*

It was the 28*th of May*, 1850, when the steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Commanded by Captain Story, was ready to leave the Port of Bombay, with freight and many passengers for different ports on the shores of Arabia, and Persia.

I had also arranged a passage in her, but before we took our departure, on the appointed day, it happened that all on board the vessel had a very disagreeable presentiment as the boiler leaked (just as we were ready to put to sea,) so badly, that it could not retain water, and the vessel sunk several feet below her usual depth of draught. There were about 70 passengers on board, of whom one Arab threw himself overboard in the fright the accident caused, fearing the vessel would sink; a boat however, recovered him. Hajee Rahim, Sherazee, a wealthy Persian Merchant, a passenger in her insisted that the vessel should be surveyed by the proper officers before starting. The surveyors ordered about a hundred tons of coals to be taken out of her; when the water was pumped out, the vessel regained her buoyancy, and we put the next day to sea.

The weather was delightful when we left; and we soon lost sight of the harbour; got out into the deep water, and made a S. W. by W. course for two days, until we met the S.W. monsoon, we then encountered a heavy sea.

June 1.—I was sea sick, and felt the attack very severely; but, through medical aid, I was soon again enabled to enjoy the sea.

The thermometer, on the 3*rd June*, rose from 98 to 103 deg. We had some very heavy seas, which alarmed us much, and to add to our difficulties, the boiler burst. For many hours, we were fearful of destruction, some of the bulwarks and Galley were broken, and carried off by the waves but, fortunately, one Engine could work. Still being in the midst of the Indian Ocean our position was far from being agreeable. Mr. Rodex, the Engineer, however, worked, night and day, to remedy the damage done, and, at length, all was set right, and we proceeded on our voyage.

June 5.—The day was fine, the sky serene, but the heat scarcely bearable with the thermometer at 105 deg.; and in the midst of this heat, the Captain ordered the awning to be removed, apparently without any reason, whereby the passengers were exposed to the burning heat of a tropical sun, to the great danger of fits of apoplexy, or some equal bad attack, but the Supreme Being who watches alike over his creatures, by land or sea, preserved us from destruction.

June 7.—We made tolerable progress, the wind had become favourable, and we soon had passed Rasalhack, a small Arabian port, surrounded with barren mountains, which hereabouts present a very wild appearance. They seemed to consist of lime-stone, Mica Schist, and probably having granite beneath the superstrata. Every where the appearance of the country was very barren, probably, on account of the intense heat, which prevented the growth of vegetation from lack of moisture. We passed some Fishermen's boats of very simple construction, but we could not supply ourselves with fish or vegetables, as we were making a very rapid course, and it would not do to lose time. We beheld some villages at a distance surrounded by a few shrubby-trees, *acacia arabica vel modesta*, also Christ's Thorn. The ground seemed covered entirely with Camel's thorn, and wild Rose bushes, and numerous sheep, and goats, were feeding on the leaves of these shrubs.

June 9.—In the night we passed the elevated shore of Mont Doud or David's mount, and in the morning about 10 A.M. we had the pleasure to anchor in the harbor of Muscat, the ancient *Muskata*. This harbor is the crater of an extinguished volcano, surrounded by lofty mountains, composed of Ironite, Lava and melted pumice. I found large pieces of sulphur, from which I broke out some fine specimens about two inches long, and one inch thick, these I collected from several places, also some lava.

The modern name for this port is Muscat, and is still a residence of the successors of some Mohamedan Califs related to Al Harun and Al Rashid, of Bagdad, and is at present the seat of a Government whose powers extending from this to the south-eastern shores of Africa, still remains a place of great importance.

The present sovereign is styled Suyd Imam Ooldin, "prince of the faithful, who probably out of prejudice or even contempt, for his European neighbours in Hindostan, with whom he of late years has lost some battles about Aden in *Jemiwen*, left this place for a more remote residence on the island of Sansebar near the shores of south-eastern Africa, and placed one of his sons as his representative, and gave up to him to some extent the reins of Government, and installed him so far as Governor, in this distant domain of south Arabia.

The town of Muscat is situated in 23 deg. 10 m. N. lat., and 59 deg. E. long., in its latitude are the limits of the tropic of Cancer surrounded, as aforesaid, by very barren mountains and a very savage aspect as viewed by any passing stranger. A traveller can select nothing further from its rough constructions, its simple Oriental buildings and many huts, its small and dirty lanes, than notice its busy market, its very strong position and fortifications, mounted with a great many guns, and ranged so well that the whole place and harbour is perfectly well protected in every direction.

The Sovereign has a tolerably strong navy and land force. I found here several of his men-of-war, of which some had returned and others came in whilst I was there, from some battles with the Wahabits, whose forts they levelled and often mercilessly massacred the people. Their Governor or Shaig, they brought in chains, and I heard that they were beheaded on the second day in the castle, by order of the "Suyd" the son of the Imam. I will here just sketch hastily the singular tribe of Arabs called Wahabits, and trace their origin.

In the middle of the last century a singular man arose in Arabia, "Mahomed son of Wahabee, who ventured to try to reform the doctrines and tenets of his countrymen in Arabia," teaching the existence of One only God "creator of the universe, the rewarder of the good, and the punisher of the bad, but rejected the stories contained in the Koran, concerning Mahomed, and only acknowledged him as a man beloved of God," but branded the worship of him as a crime, directly opposed to the true adoration of the Deity. He condemned all ornaments and splendour in Mosques, or Sepulchres of pretended Saints, and had in short Mahomedanism stripped of all its trappings, reduced it to pure Theism, destroyed with fire and sword all who were opposed to his tenets, and, in short, his doctrine had attracted almost the whole population of Arabia, and spread with the most wonderful celerity, and his followers, under the name of Wahabits, shook the whole Asiatic Turkish Empire.

But while man is too prone to falsehood, fancy, and superstition,—they became suppressed by a powerful opponent, and were afterwards often most mercilessly massacred, and their reformed tenets were given up to the flames, and even in more modern days, they were most mercilessly slaughtered by the arms of the late Mahomed Aly, Viceroy of Egypt, and starved to death; and I have myself beheld with horror, many bodies which were exposed by Pashas, governors on the coast of Arabia. In 1843, in a journey along the Red Sea, the carcases of these men, who for their tenet's sake were locked up, and starved to death, even after death were exposed to scandal and mutilation.

And this tribe is, at this very day, notwithstanding all its tribulations and persecutions still in existence. It possesses some beautiful literature, some of their sacred poëms are very sublime, and their moral conduct and social intercourse, is preferable to all other Mussulman sects.

Their country is Jemmen, and also Gamana, in South Arabia, as well as the Island of Bahrein. They are, hospitable to strangers, take care of the instruction of their youth, are charitable to the aged, the sick and needy, and, indeed, I beheld happiness in almost every cottage.

But they are for their tenet's sake a thorn in the eyes of all other Mussulmen, and if a single individual, but enters a town in Persia, he is mercilessly executed, and his head is placed over the gate, at the entrance of the town. Such an instance, I myself beheld at Shiraz, the capital of Farsistan; and therefore the Imams on last years invasion, were more zealous in hating their doctrines, than anything else, and while many of these people are opulent, their invaders seek not only their lives, but also their treasures, and spread ruin and devastation, and every kind of misery, on the borders of their dominions.—

Oh dark fanaticism, how tainted with crime!
So reckless and blood-thirsty throughout all time
Oh when will thy bigots discern they are vile!
And searching for doctrines quite free from guile,
And choosing philanthropy,—joy of mankind!
Cheer the broken hearted and solace the blind.

At the arrival and departure of each of the Imam's men-of-war, I noticed the firing of 21 guns, which was repeated from the bastion, and this thundering noise lasted to-day, while some arrived, and others left, for several hours, and indeed formed a scene of imposing grandeur.

The day was soon at its close, and while the brightness of the sun had left us, the curtain of night unrolled with great speed, and I stood soon beneath the canopy of heaven sparkling with myriads of magnificent, bright stars, and if the crying of men on the various watch-towers had not so disturbed the stillness of night, I should soon have experienced long delayed repose, but, a sleepless night and hot air also, awoke a desire after nothing so much as a refreshing morning.

June 10.—The dawning of this day was accompanied with a fine breeze which was invaluable for all on board our vessel, but as soon as the sun rose higher, the heat, and the hot winds, from the interior deserts made the temperature of a suffocating nature, and I was perfectly unable to venture to examine the fine hot springs, and mineral waters, esteemed so famous by the natives, and I must be content to have secured a place for shade and shelter from the destructive heat.

In the afternoon I saw more of the place and noticed in one part, a group of slaves from the Soumelie tribes near the bay of Zeila, South-eastern Africa, they said they were brought out of the interior of Jemmen, and were now public sold to a Persian merchant, but I did not see their deportation, they were sold by the Imam's own people.

Now it is well known that a few years past H. B. M.'s Government induced the Imam of Muscat, besides the treaty, to abolish this degrading traffic with man—from which he got a very ample revenue, which the Imam in the presence of the Indian Mission promised and signed a paper as demanded to prohibit;—but this abominable traffic has since, however, been carried on, even here at this port, and people have often been sold by his own subjects—I saw 11 individuals (7 males and 4 females) being sold to-day.

I inquired further into this matter and heard to my surprise that this traffic is even privately supported by the Imam's powerful arm and feeling too and at seeing such human misery, I after a short walk over pebbles and bolders in the bed of a small rivulet returned on board, and found there every thing arranged for departure on the next morning.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures	Cargo.	Consignees.
July	18	John Spencer	B. ship	452	Ledbetter	Amoy	July 12	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
„	19	Johanna Cæsar	Bre. brig	168	Elberfeld	Singapore	June 22	Sundries	Lindsay & Co.
„	20	Lady Macdonald	B. ship	678	Elder	Amoy	July 12	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
„	20	Herald	B. barque	307	Lawson	Amoy	July 12	Ballast	Captain.
„	20	Antelope	A. barque	370	Roundy	Hongkong	July 12	Opium	Russell & Co.
„	21	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	July 13	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
„	21	Hamille Mitchell	B. ship	450	Holmes	Hongkong	July 9	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
„	21	Audax	B. schr.	151	Glover	Hongkong	July 12	Opium	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
„	22	Oliver Cromwell	B. barque	504	Smith	London	Mar. 1	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
„	23	San Benito	Sp. brig	125	Dominguez	Manila	June —	Sundries	Russell & Co.
„	25	Euphrates	B. ship	428	Gowerlock	Whampoa	July —	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„	25	Ariel	A. ship	628		Whampoa	July —	Sundries	Russell and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Nymph*, Mr. Bovet, per *Euphrates*, Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July	19	Sophia	Port. bq.	240	Pinna	Macao	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
„	21	Roman	A. ship	691	Putnam	London	Teas, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
„	22	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
„	22	Antelope	A. barque	370	Roundy	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell & Co.
„	23	Audax	B. schr.	151	Macintyre	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mazeppa	„	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungraha.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Sulpe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	*For Sale*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	„	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended Dispatch.
Anstiss	May 18	A. ship	595	Steele	Wetmore & Co.	Singapore	Early
Ariel	July 25	A. ship	628		Russell and Co.		
Benares	June 13	B. barque	325	Brown	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Calder	July 1	B. barque	410	Sayer	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Emu	July 11	B. ship	381	Smith	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	To-day
Euphrates	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowerlock	Jardine, Matheson and Co.		
Hamille Mitchell	July 21	B. ship	460	Holmes	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Heloise	July 12	Bre. bq.	355	Droste	Russell & Co.	Amoy	Early
Herald	July 20	B. barque	307	Lawson	Captain.		
Howqua	July 18	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	New York	Early
Johanna Cæsar	July 19	Bre. brig	168	Elberfeld	Lindsay and Co.	Amoy	Early
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
John Spencer	July 18	B. ship	452	Ledbetter	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Ken	June 20	B. barque	327	Dickens	Turner & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Lady Macdonald	July 20	B. ship	678	Elder	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Lantao	July 15	A. ship			Russell & Co.		
Lord Hardinge	July 9	B. ship	434	Cowie	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Magellan	June 27	B. ship	355	Glitins	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Oliver Cromwell	July 22	B. barque	504	Smith	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Olivier van Noord	July 5	Dut. ship	617	Ricoot	Hargreaves & Co.		
Propontis	June 28	B. schr.	235	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Quito	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
San Benito	July 23	Sp. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.		
Sea Witch	July 16	B. barque	336	Gribble	Lindsay and Co.		
Serafina	July 16	Sp. ship	416	Galdiz	Gilman, Bowman and Co.		
Success	July 14	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Swithamley	July 11	B. ship	701	Jennings	Reiss and Co.	London	To-day
William Jardine	July 12	B. ship	671	Raitt	Blenkin, Rawson and Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yard*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	2,503	300
Panic,	Liverpool	460	March 16	360,000	193,032	120	1,600
Menzies,	Liverpool	448	„ 25	2,855,800	..	..	..
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	„ 29	2,868,376	64,880	2,004	620
Emily,	Liverpool	253	April 6	1,589,250	140,000	..	..
Abergeldie,	London	600	„ 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,060
James Scott,	Liverpool	310	„ 17	2,839,268	240,700	240	400
Crisis,	Liverpool		„ 26	340,570	86,850	124	[illegible]
Equator,	London	235	May 8	670,800	..	712	

ARRIVALS.—At London, from Shanghae—May 5, John Dugdale, and Statesman; 8, John Wood; 9, Iris, and Palembang; 19, Land O'Cakes, and John Bunyan.

At Liverpool—April 25, James Turcan. May 8, Cathaya; 19, John Bright.

SAILED.—To Shanghae, from London—May 8, Equator.

From Liverpool—April 26, Crisis.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

July 19, Duilius, for London.
„ 20, Sophia, (Port.) „ Macao.
„ 22, Roman, (Am.) „ London.
„ 23, Nymph, „ Hongkong.
„ 23, Antelope, (Am.) „ Hongkong.
„ 24, Audax, „ Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Equator, John Bunyan, John Dugdale, and Sea Queen.

Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Cathaya, Champion, Crisis, Emily, James Scott, Jeremiah Garnett, Mencius, Menzies, Panic, and Sunda.

Bombay.—Bride, and William Goddard.

Singapore.—Anne Jane, and Sam & Ben.

Manila.—Alverton.

California.—Heber, and Stag Hound.

Hongkong.—Christina, Eucles, Fatal Rozack, Iona, Island Queen, Mazeppa, and Race Horse.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Roman*, from Whampoa:—

Long Ells,	1,700	pieces.
White Shirtings,	7,500	„
Brown Sheetings,	3,259	„
„ Jeans,	2,000	„
„ Drills,	5,000	„
Spanish Stripes,	456	„
Velvets,	150	„
Bombazettes,	300	„

Per *Magellan*, from London:—

Grey Shirtings,	14,600	pieces.
White „	5,900	„
Coloured „	550	„
Woollens,	600	„
Lead,	1,000	piculs.
Flints,	500	„

Per *Sea Witch*, from London:—

Grey Shirtings,	60,500	pieces.

Per *Johannes Cæsar*, from Singapore:—

Rice,	3,500	piculs.

[illegible] OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO [illegible]ITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500	pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600	„
Sarsnets,	6,000	„
Sorts,	4,500	„
Total Pieces,	92,600	

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1843 a 1850.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,884-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,844-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,831	3,733,923	12,459,988	13,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,318	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,372	227,020	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	378,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,524	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363	13,913
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	111,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,295,611	190,753	554,026	460,250	289,511	3,974,870	5,623,700	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, SEASON 1850-51.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	„ 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	600	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Caldew,	303	„ 29	Sydney	79,000	17,100	..	..	96,100	..	120,800	1,000	..	..	..	131,800	227,900
Pedlar,	193	Feby. 10	Sydney	62,000	1,300	..	1,300	64,600	..	103,000	1,300	..	1,300	..	107,600	172,200
Whitby,	347	March 9	Sydney	95,800	..	..	..	95,800	..	251,500	..	..	..	..	251,500	347,300
Josephine,	310	„ 9	Sydney	12,000	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Royal Sovereign,	204	„ 14	Sydney	31,300	..	..	..	31,300	..	68,600	..	..	..	..	68,600	99,900
			Total	551,000	60,300	600	1,300	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300

EXPORT OF TEAS TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEASON 1850-51.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Hyson.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Black. Total Pounds	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds
Sierra Nevada,	197	December 19	San Francisco	22,200	31,700	400	9,300	6,300	18,300	22,200	66,900	89,100
Edward L. Frost,	141	January 1	San Francisco	..	32,000	..	..	..	6,300	..	38,300	38,300
Mary Wilder,	231	„ 7	San Francisco	16,800	21,100	..	6,700	..	18,400	16,800	46,200	63,000
Lydia,	161	April 10	San Francisco	600	4,800	..	..	200	300	600	5,300	5,900
			Total	39,600	89,600	400	16,200	7,000	43,700	39,600	156,200	[illegible]

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,524	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,370	..	1,371,597	1,642,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,064,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman, and Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
Mandarin,	344	July 5	London	380,686	..	..	..	380,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,686	233	..	..	
Reindeer,	327	„ 9	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Oriental, (Am)	1003	„ 14	London	942,000	22,000	13,000	..	977,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977,000	400	..	..	
Dss. of Lancaster,	463	„ 14	Liverpool	456,250	..	..	..	456,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456,250	67	..	..	
Androklos, (Dan)	300	„ 17	Liverpool	363,200	9,800	..	..	373,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373,000	169	..	..	
Duilius,	327	„ 18	London	327,718	..	..	..	327,718	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	332,851	138	..	..	
Roman, (Am.)	691	„ 19	London	..	..	..	..	349,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,600	737	..	..	
Total from 1st July, 1851, to date				2,469,854	31,800	13,000	..	3,064,254	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	3,069,387	1,849			

Cargo per *Reindeer*, not yet ascertained.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Dollars*; Six Months, *Eight Dollars*; Three Months, *Four Dollars*;—All payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*; To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To SUBSCRIBERS, Eight Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Dollars*; Repetitions *One Dollar*. Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs, SMITH ELDER & Co. *London*.

Edited Printed and Published Every Saturday, by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae*.